

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

From Washington—James Gadsden Appointed Minister to Mexico.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 17, 1858.
James Gadsden, of South Carolina, has been appointed Minister, and J. C. Cripps, of California, formerly of South Carolina, Secretary of Legation, to Mexico.
General Gadsden is a man of moderate talents, is decidedly opposed to the Compromise measures—a fire eater, belonging to the Quilman and Davis school.
Should a supporter of the Union and Compromise measures in the South be appointed to any position higher than a place in the Custom House, I will hasten to transmit a fact.

QUI VIVAT.

The Gardiner Trial.
WASHINGTON, N. Monday, May 17, 1858.
The counsel having agreed upon the bills of exception to the District Attorney, at 1 o'clock, commenced a summation to the jury. He was gratified that a case, which had occupied the year's time, ending in the instant trial.

been brought so near a conclusion. He began by referring to the great objection of a conspiracy of the two Governments, against the defendant. If the United States conspired, President Millmore was an arch-conspirator, whatever was done, was done through his agency. So from conspiring against him, Government afforded the defendant every facility for substantiating his claim. The Senate Committee, and the President, when about to send out a Commission to search for the mines, made various propositions to search for them, and to point out the mines, which, as the evidence showed, were not there. Nor was there any substantial evidence that Millmore was a conspirator. Had she been in that situation,

he might be imprisoned and severely punished the defendant instead of which her conduct toward him was content in the extreme. An attack of her legal counsel not legally bound to testify, has come into Court and endeavored to discredit one of the witnesses for the United States. The hardship complained of in requiring acquiescence for the defendant to take testimony at Alexandria last summer, he showed was unavoidable, in consequence of the engagements of the Judges and the Mayor of Washington. He adverted to the secret mission of Capt. Barry to Mexico, under an assumed name of Edward Smith, as being necessary to the ends of justice, and that the same principle should govern the maxim, *quod licet alii prohibet, idcirco non licet*.

gents, as to whether they were paying the defendant witness anything had been stipulated to them beyond their reasonable expenses and that was necessary to get them here. These desirable witnesses could not be induced to leave their business in Mexico, and come here, at a price. He called attention to the fact that this inducement was found against the defendant on the testimony of ten witnesses, only two of whom could be obtained to testify at this trial, which should be duly considered by the jury in addition to the evidence at this trial. After noticing several other objections raised by the defense he proceeded to address himself to the charge. The law said, "If you

The defendant had made oath to a material fact in a large claim. The question was, was that oath true or false? It was not necessary for the United States to satisfy the jury that every one of the averments in the memorial was false. If they proved any one statement material to the truth of the oath, false, that was enough. He called attention to the different accounts the defendant had given of the amount of his claim, stating: "Niles that it was \$60,000 or \$100,000, to Johnson that it was \$150,000 to \$170,000, and that we could make it what we pleased."

"pleased," Thompson said it was \$950,000 to \$300,000, and finally settling forth in the memorial \$350,000, and anxious was he to get the claim called up at once, that he was willing to give a fee of \$200,000 to \$250,000. Why give such a fee if it was a just claim? It is remarkable that everything which happened in connection with the incident in the conduct of the defendant, &c., had to be explained. He read the memorial and protest to show the motive of the defendant taking debt. These papers show first, that the defendants were in possession of large mines; second, that his presence was necessary to the management of the business, (he says so in the protest); third, the existence of mining title; fourth, that he was owner of the mines.

then they could establish the falsity of any one of the propositions, the defendant was guilty. He would undertake to satisfy the Jury from testimony, that each and every proposition was false. It would flow as a corollary, that if the defendant had no mine, he never was expelled from the mines.

Without concluding, Mr. Fendall, at 4 o'clock, gave way to an adjournment.

Massachusetts Legislature—Murder Trial—Democratic Convention in Maine.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 12, 1886.

The House to-day, by a vote of 115 to 120 refused

The ten hour law passed the House to-day by 170 majority.

A stringent bill, amendatory of the Liquor Law, was offered in the Senate by Mr. Wagner, a Maine Law man, and referred to a special Committee. It is similar to that rejected by the House.

The evidence in the case of the Irishman Casey, on trial at East Cambridge for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor in Natick, with an ax, in September last, was concluded with the testimony of three witnesses that he confessed to them in Lowell jail that he committed the murders. Up-

has the counsel for the defense agreed to submit the case to the jury without argument. No testimony or argument was offered in defense, and the jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, found Casey guilty of murder in the first degree. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

A Democratic State Convention is called, to meet in Maine on the 30th June, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to decide how future nominations shall be made.

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.
BOSTON, Tuesday, May 17, 1854.
In the Constitutional Convention this afternoon, Mr. D

was, it was reported, from the confusion of his own views on the subject, and, &c., reported an amendment so that citizenship at the age of twenty-one should be requisite for eligibility to that office. As a failure, properly qualification for Governor, and a case of abuse to elect by the people, to be elected by the Legislature in joint ballot.

Mr. Hoeker, from the Special Committee, reported in favor of a plurality in the election of all officers named in the Constitution.

A motion was made and referred that in all elections to the Legislature a viva voce vote shall be taken. A motion was also referred to restrict the Legislature from loaning the State credit and contracting debts except for paying

expenses or for public safety, unless sanctioned by a majority of the people. Also, that the judges of the Supreme and Common Pleas Court be elected by the Governor for ten years; that no subject for confirmation in Executive session be eligible for reappointment, but not to hold office after the age of seventy.

Fire at Syracuse.
SYRACUSE, Tuesday, May 17, 1908.

The Brewery of J. T. Barker, on Catherine st., with its contents, and the adjoining dwelling house of Mr. Barker and Mrs. Horner, were destroyed by fire this morning. Part of the Brewery building was used as a barn, in which were stored large quantities of hay, and the flames

ere four thousand dollars, and the insurance on the buildings to the extent of \$1,900. Mrs. Horwood has about \$1,000, covered by insurance. It was the worst case of an incendiary.

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The Death Warrant of Caple and Enmos.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 17, 1892.
Governor Bigler has signed the death warrant of Caple and Enmos, for the murder of Christopher Neenan. The execution is to take place on the 8th of August.

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From Sagua La Grande.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 17, 1892.

The bark *Pario*, from *saguis* in *Grande* *St. Louis*, has just arrived, that port bark *William Henry* and brig *E. O. Holt* are also here. The *Asahel* for New York, the brig *L. R. Palmer*, John A. Dow and bark *Wyandot* for Boston.

The Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 17, 1850.

The Southern Mail this morning brings New Orleans papers of Wednesday last.

The City of Mobile has decided to subscribe one million dollars to the Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Removals in Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 17, 1850.

The Southern Mail to-night brings nothing beyond Wilmington, N. C.

Some thirty subordinates of the Surveyor's department here, consisting of inspectors, clerks and watchmen, received notice to-day that their services would not be wanted after Friday next.

The Cincinnati Forgeries—Death of Jesse Hutchinson

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 14, 1883.

Mr. Findley was tried to-day on a charge of forgery, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

Kissane's trial has been continued until to-morrow.

Death of Hutchinson. The agent of Cincinnati, died

AMOS GOVERN, an old merchant of Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday, at his residence, yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 17, 1880.

Kissane was tried to-day on the charge of forgery, before Judge Squire Marchant, and discharged, the State having failed in proof.

The Steamer Star of the South.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 17, 1880.

The new steamer Star of the South sailed for New-Orleans at a quarter of eight o'clock this morning. She has been built for Stanton & Coa. New-York and New-Orleans line.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY RECORD of the Western
Fair soon to open in our City, announced in our columns
this morning by Messrs. Putnam & Co., will be one of the
best specimens of typography ever executed in this coun-
try, and its publication will make an era in the progress
of Invention and the Graphic Arts. We commend it to the
favor of those qualified to appreciate such a work.